MONDAY, September 9. 1765. 184 [NUMB. 1565.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

In COUNCIL, September 5*th*, 1765.

His Excellency ſpoke to the Council in the following Words.

GENTLEMEN, vide a Parody Pa. 210

I HAVE been informed that it is reported about the Town, that the Stamped Papers are to be lodged in the Caſtle, there to be unpacked and diſtributed. I have frequently in Converſation ſhown the Abſurdity of ſuch a Suppoſition; but as what I have ſaid is perhaps not much known, I make this Declaration to you: That I have no Warrant, Order or Authority whatſoever to diſtribute the ſtamped Papers, or to unpack the Bales, or ſeparate the Parcels, or order any Perſon whatſoever ſo to do; that it cannot be conceived that I ſhould be ſo imprudent as to undertake a Buſineſs to which I have no Appointment, and make myſelf anſwerable for large ſums of Money, the Receipt of which I cannot attend to, and have no Power to direct or order: What I have done in Purſuance of your Advice, in ordering the ſtamped Papers to be depoſited in the Caſtle, and there to be defended with all the Force of that Fortreſs, was to preſerve them intire and unpacked for his Majeſty's Uſe. In this I have had two Things in view, to prevent imprudent People committing an high Inſult upon the King, an Indignity which would be ſure to meet with particular Reſentment; and to ſave the Town or Province, as it may happen, from being made anſwerable for ſo great a Sum as the Value of the ſtamped Papers will amount to; as they certainly will be, if the ſtamped Papers ſhould be taken away. In providing againſt theſe two Evils, ſurely We are endeavouring to do the Town and Province, real and important Service, whatever People in their preſent Temper may think.

HIS Excellency having made the foregoing Declaration to the Board, they ſignified their unanimous Deſire to His Excellency, that He would permit the ſame to be publiſhed; and his Excellency thereupon gave Permiſſion for publiſhing the ſame accordingly. A. OLIVER, Secr.

From the New-York Gazette, *Aug* 29. 1765.

THRO' the Channel of your Paper give me leave to congratulate my countrymen and all friends to liberty, upon the noble ſpirit that has appeared in moſt of the Britiſh colonies in North-America, and which will doubtleſs be diffuſed throughout the whole; that it may appear to all the World, that tho' we love and honour the country from whence we ſprung, glory in our relation to it, and in being under the ſame conſtitutional laws and form of government; and tho' no people upon earth were ever more loyal to their King, or ready to riſk their lives and fortunes in defence of his perſon and government than we are, for our beloved Sovereign George the third and his royal family.---Yet that *we will be free.* Our brethren in Boſton have indear'd themſelves more than ever to all the colonies in America that ſprung from Great-Britain, and are real friends to its intereſt and liberties, which are inſeparably connected with, and the ſame as our own. We doubt not but the noble example of our brethren in Boſton, as it is approved by all, will be unanimouſly follow'd by all the colonies that boaſt the ſame Origin.

I would likewiſe congratulate my countrymen upon the late reſignation of the Stamp-Officers,---and eſpecially the friends and well-wiſhers of the gentleman appointed to that office in this city. The number of his friends and well wiſhers, which was conſiderable before, is greatly increaſed by the reſignation; which has entirely clear'd his character from the imputation of joining in the deſign to enſlave his country; for I am well aſſured, as his appointment was without his ſolicitation or knowledge; ſo his reſignation was voluntary, and not the effect of any menace or diſturbance, nothing of which has yet appeared in this place. Though it is probable it would be no more ſafe than honourable for any other perſon here to attempt to exerciſe that office.

I would wiſh indeed to give ſome honour to all that have reſign'd, whatever might be their motives.---We may charitably hope conviction, and the love of juſtice, had at leaſt a conſiderable ſhare in their determination, as well as fear of the conſequences.

The beſt of Men are not at all Times wiſe.

It is really honourable to reform, and turn from an evil way; and I would try to excuſe the error, on account of the virtue of retracting it. But I would give a word of advice.

To the Stamp-Officers who have not yet reſign'd.

"You have now an opportunity put into your hands of ſhewing whether you are friends or enemies to your country. If we are enſlaved, it will be thro' the helping hand you lend towards it; for if you do your duty to your country by a refuſal, we ſhall undoubtedly preſerve our rights and liberties.---His Majeſty and our brethren in England will hear our complaints, and redreſs our grievances.

But whether you do your duty or not---we *ſhall* be deliver'd---and if you do not aſſiſt, you will have no ſhare or part in the honour of it---and you have reaſon to be alarm'd, leſt ſome great evil befall you.

"When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedneſſes that he hath committed, and doth that which is lawful and right, he ſhall ſave his Soul alive.

Becauſe he conſidereth, and turneth away from all his tranſgreſſions that he hath committed, he ſhall ſurely live, he ſhall not die.

All the tranſgreſſions that he hath committed, they ſhall not be mention'd unto him: In his righteouſneſs that he hath done, he ſhall live."

I am inform'd by a gentleman from New-Haven, that the houſe of the Stamp Officer there, was laſt week ſurrounded by a multitude, who deſired to know whether he intended to act in that office or reſign. His anſwer was, that having accepted the office in perſon he did not think he had power to reſign.---They next demanded whether he would promiſe to deliver the Stamp materials as ſoon as they arrived, to them, in order to make a bon-fire---or to have his houſe pull'd down.

He endeavoured to evade the anſwer, by deſiring them to wait till the meeting of the aſſembly, and ſeveral other pretences---but none of them availing, he promiſed that when they arrived, he would either re-ſhip them to be ſent back, or that when they were in his houſe, his doors ſhould be open, and they would then act as they thought proper, on which they diſperſed.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, *North America,*
Auguſt 24. 1765.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, That by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, "For "altering certain Rates of Poſtage, and for amend-"ing, explaining, and enlarging Proviſions in the "Act of the Ninth of Queen *Anne*, and other Acts "relating to the Poſt-Office;" It is, amongſt other Things, Enacted,

That Letters between *London* and any Port within the *Britiſh* Dominions in *America*, (in which all his Majeſty's *Weſt-India* Iſlands are included) which are carried in his Majeſty's Mails by the Packet Boats that now are or hereafter may be eſtabliſhed, ſhall pay Single One Shilling, Double Two Shillings, Treble Three Shillings, the Ounce Four Shillings.

That Letters, by Sea, from any one port to any other Port within the ſaid Dominions, carried by ſuch Packets as before mentioned, ſhall pay Single Four Pence, Double Eight Pence, Treble One Shilling, the Ounce One Shilling and Four Pence.

That Letters, by Land, to or from any Chief Poſt-Office in *America*, from or to any other Part thereof not exceeding Sixty Miles from ſuch Chief Poſt-Office, or from the Office where ſuch Letters, not paſſing through a Chief Office, may be put in, ſhall pay Single Four Pence, Double Eight Pence, Treble One Shilling, the Ounce One Shilling and Four Pence. And being upwards of Sixty, and not exceeding One Hundred Miles within the ſaid Dominions, ſhall pay Single Six Pence, Double One Shilling, Treble One Shillings and Six Pence, the Ounce Two Shillings. And being upwards of One Hundred, and not exceeding Two Hundred Miles within the ſaid Dominions, ſhall pay Single Eight Pence, Double One Shilling and Four Pence, Treble Two Shillings, the Ounce Two Shillings and Eight Pence. And for every Diſtance not exceeding One Hundred Miles above ſuch Two Hundred, and ſo for every ſuch further Diſtance within the ſaid Dominions, ſhall pay Single Two Pence, Double Four Pence, Treble Six Pence, the Ounce Eight Pence.

That no Veſſel ſhall be permitted to break Bulk, or make Entry in any Port within the *Britiſh* Dominions, where Poſts are or may be eſtabliſhed, until all Letters on board are delivered to the Poſtmaſter of ſuch Port (he paying the Bringer One Penny for each Letter) to be forwarded according to their reſpective Directions, except ſuch as are excepted by the Act of the Ninth of Queen *Anne*; and ſuch as may be brought by Veſſels liable to Quarentine, which laſt are to be delivered to Perſons ſuperintending the Quarentine, for proper Care, before they are forwarded by the Poſt. And that all Maſters, Mariners, Paſſengers, &c. neglecting to deliver the Letters as aforeſaid ſhall for every Neglect forfeit Twenty Pounds.

That the Poſtmaſter ſhall take for every Letter brought by ſuch Veſſel, for any Place within his Delivery, One Penny, above the Penny paid to the Maſter or other Perſon for the ſame.

That Letters conveyed in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, not exceeding one Stage, ſhall pay Single One Penny, Double Two Pence, Treble Three Pence, the Ounce Four Pence. And in *England*, above one and not exceeding two Stages, Single Two Pence, Double Four Pence, Treble Six Pence, the Ounce Eight Pence; but theſe Rates are not to affect the Penny-Poſt.

That Letters paſſing between *England* & *Ireland*, through *Carliſle*, *Dumfries*, *Port Patrick* and *Donaghadee*, ſhall pay the ſame Rates of *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, and Packet Poſtage, according to the Diſtance or Number of Stages they are conveyed in each Kingdom, as are ſettled by the Act of the Ninth of Queen *Anne*, or by this Act.

That no Packet exceeding the Weight of Four Ounces ſhall be ſent by the Penny-Poſt; unleſs coming from, or paſſing thereby to the General-Poſt.

That Letters between *London* and *Hamburgh*, ſhall pay as Letters between *London* and all other Parts of *Germany*, *viz.* Single One Shilling, Double Two Shillings, Treble Three Shillings, the Ounce Four Shillings.

That any Officer of the Poſt-Office ſecreting or deſtroying any Letter, Bag or Mail or Letters, containing any Bank Note, Bill, or other Paper, Writing, or Order for the Payment of Money; or ſtealing out of any Letter any ſuch Bank Note, Bill, &c. on Conviction, ſhall ſuffer Death as a Felon.

That any Perſon robbing a Mail, in any Place or in any Manner whatſoever, although it may not appear that any one was put in fear by ſuch Robbery, ſhall, on Conviction, ſuffer Death as a Felon.

That any Officer of the Poſt-Office, entruſted to take in Letters, and receive the Poſtage thereof, embezzling the Money received, or deſtroying the Letters; or any Officer advancing the Rates on Letters, and not accounting for the advanced Poſtage, ſhall, on Conviction, be deemed guilty of Felony.

That any Poſt-Boy having a Mail or Bag of Letters under his Care, deſerting the ſame before his Arrival at the next Stage; or ſuffering any other Perſon to ride on the Horſe or Carriage along therewith; or loitering on the Road; or not, in all poſſible Caſes, conveying the Mail according to his Agreement, ſhall, on Conviction, before one Juſtice of the Peace, be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for any time not exceeding One Month, nor leſs than Fourteen Days.

That any Poſt-Boy, ſingly, or in Combination with others, unlawfully collecting, or conveying Letters, or cauſing the ſame to be unlawfully conveyed, ſhall, on Conviction, before one Juſtice of the Peace, forfeit Ten Shillings, to be paid to the Informer, for every Letter ſo unlawfully collected, conveyed, or delivered. And if the Forfeiture is not immediately paid, ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, for any Time not exceeding Two Months, nor leſs than One Month.

That all Rates of Letters, and all Forfeitures, mentioned in this Act, ſhall be paid in Sterling Money of *Great-Britain*.

The Rates eſtabliſhed by this Act for the Port of Letters between *London* and *Hamburgh*; and the Limitation of the Weight of Packets to be ſent by the Penny-Poſt, commenc'd from *the Fifth of July laſt*. All other Regulations, Rates of Poſtage, Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures beforementioned, commence from *the Tenth Day of October next*.

By Command of the D. Poſtmaſter-General.

JAMES PARKER, Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by THOMAS *and* JOHN FLEET, *at the* Heart & Crown *in Cornhill.*

The BAPTISM of INFANTS a *Reaſonable Service*; founded upon *Scripture* and undoubted *Apoſtolic Tradition*: In which its *Moral Purpoſes* and *Uſes* in *Religion* are ſhewn. By the AUTHOR of the Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to the Rev. Mr. WHITE's Three Letters.

Suffer the little Children *to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of ſuch is the Kingdom of* GOD.

Vide page 163 about End. Observations Mr. Secretary Jagonale.

From the Connecticut Gazette, *Aug.* 30. 1765.

The following Piece concerns the Liberty and Property of every Freeman in the Colonies, and is therefore recommended to their moſt ſerious and attentive Conſideration.

AS the late Stamp Act occaſions great and univerſal uneaſineſs in the minds of the people throughout North-America, and is really a matter which very nearly affects their intereſt and liberties, it behoves every lover of his country to contribute what he can towards their relief. The principal matters of grievance complained of are,

1. That it impoſes a tax upon them without their conſent, by themſelves or repreſentatives, and ſo deprives them of a privilege which has ever been very dear to Engliſhmen, and which they have hitherto enjoyed, and think they have right to enjoy in common with their fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, and which, if they are deprived of, they think they cannot, in any proper ſenſe, be ſaid to be a free-people.

2. That the manner in which it is to be collected will occaſion great trouble and embarraſſment to them in tranſacting their affairs.

3. That it is a more expenſive, and leſs equal way of raiſing money, than their ordinary way of taxing.

4. That by ſaid act, the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty is extended in the colonies, beyond what was ever thought expedient or ſafe in Great-Britain, as it ſubjects the coloniſts to proſecutions in that court, for any ſuppoſed breaches of the Stamp Act, for any other revenue act, and ſo deprives them of the privilege of being tried by a jury, which is as great a grievance as the Stamp duties.

5. That the tax is impoſed at a time when they are greatly burthened with publick and private debts, incur'd by means of the late war, and when their trade is greatly burthened and clogg'd, whereby they are deprived of the means of procuring money to pay their provincial taxes, or other debts; and therefore will greatly diſtreſs the people.

But how to remedy theſe things, ſeems to be the great queſtion.

In anſwering which, perhaps the people of the colonies would not be ſo well agreed as in the matters of grievances. But at preſent I can't think of any method more likely to prove ſucceſsful, than that propoſed by the hon. houſe of repreſentatives, of the province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, viz. That the ſeveral colonies have a conſultation by commiſſioners from each, in order to unite in a ſuitable petition to the King and parliament, for relief; for if other meaſures might be deviſed, agreed upon, and propoſed by the colonies, for raiſing their juſt proportions of the general expence of defending his Majeſty's dominions in America, (when needful) in a way which they ſhould think more equal, ſafe and eaſy for them, and conſiſtent with their rights and liberties, and which might be depended upon by the crown; it cannot be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that our gracious Sovereign, or the parliament of Great Britain would deſire to inſiſt upon meaſures, which juſtly diſquiet and grieve ſo great a number of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, merely for the ſake of grieving them.

It muſt be acknowledged neceſſary that there be ſome ſupreme legiſlative authority, in every ſtate whoſe power and juriſdiction muſt extend to the whole, but may not be ſo exerciſed as to violate the rights, liberties, and properties of particular perſons, corporations, or communities, but for their preſervation and protection; and it is alſo in the nature of the thing, and agreeable to the ſpirit, and principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, fit and neceſſary for the good of the whole, that the people, in every part of the ſtate, who are to be governed in their ordinary and particular affairs, and taxed, by the laws of that power, ſhould alſo be repreſented therein, in order to preſerve a harmony and mutual dependence, among all the parts, to prevent jealouſies that would otherwiſe naturally ariſe among the people of thoſe parts not repreſented, and that the legiſlature may be informed of the true ſtate and circumſtances of every part, in order to know how to lay taxes, and make laws, ſo as to be equitable and beſt for the whole. But, as the American colonies are ſo far diſtant from Great-Britain, it would be very inconvenient and expenſive for them to ſend repreſentatives to parliament; therefore they have been allowed a power of legiſlation, in which the people are repreſented, and by whoſe authority alone internal taxes have heretofore been impoſed on them. And they have been governed by his Majeſty in the affairs of their internal police in general, by laws made by their reſpective legiſlatures, and the parliament of Great-Britain, as being the ſupreme legiſlature, have extended their laws to the colonies--by expreſs words in ſome matters of more general concern to the nation, (but not in the article of taxation) which laws the coloniſts have adopted and ſubmitted to, without deſiring or claiming the privilege of being repreſented in parliament; and while this is the caſe, the colonies may in ſome proper ſenſe be ſaid to be govern'd agreeable to that maxim of the Britiſh conſtitution, that no laws are made to bind them without their conſent; and why may there not be ſome rule deviſed and fixed by mutual agreement, between the parliament of Great-Britain and the colonies in America, for the colonies to raiſe their juſt proportion, of any general expence proper for them to be charged with, in ſome way which their reſpective general aſſemblies ſhall think beſt for the people?

As this is a matter of general concern, it may be well for the freemen in the ſeveral towns, in the colony of Connecticut, at their next meeting, to ſhew their minds in the affair, by giving ſome ſuitable inſtructions to their repreſentatives therein, as it may be of ſervice to direct and animate them, in their endeavours for maintaining our rights, and liberties, and alſo the general voice of the people, expreſſing their minds in a dutiful manner, may be of weight to incline his Majeſty and the parliament to grant relief, in the matters of grievance; for it may be truly ſaid of the people of North-America, and of New-England in particular, that they have on all occaſions, ſhewn their loyalty and affection to his preſent Majeſty, and his royal predeceſſors of the houſe of Hanover, and heartily wiſh and pray, that his Majeſty's Reign, may be long and proſperous, and for a continued proteſtant ſucceſſion of Kings in that illuſtrious family, who have ſince their acceſſion to the throne of Great-Britain ever been glorious patrons of liberty,—in the beſt ſenſe of that word.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Aſh *arrived at* Portſmouth *in* 7 *Weeks and* 3 *Days from Liverpool, and has bro't Papers to the* 12*th of* July, *which is* 16 *Days later than any yet come to Hand; but the Printer there has only inſerted the following few ſhort Paragraphs from them, viz.*

LONDON, *July* 6.

IT is now ſaid that Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, will never accept of any place under the government; tho' they have declared they will be ever ready to aſſiſt their country with their advice, whenever they ſhall be called upon by their royal maſter.

It is poſitively aſſerted, that public buſineſs of every kind has been for ſome time totally at a ſtand.

Happy would it be for us all, if in the preſent ſituation of the kingdom, a miniſtry was formed of men who would have weight enough to extricate it from the difficulties in which it is but too well known to be involved, as well with regard to foreign ſtates as to important matters at home. Men who are ſenſible of their own want of weight muſt rather ſtand on the defenſive, than engage in the ſtrongly active part, and every one muſt be aware that important undertakings are become abſolutely neceſſary, for reſtoring our national weight in the balance of Europe, as well as for recovering internal vigour, and therein eſtabliſhing our permanent ſecurity; in the endeavour to do which no feeble means can prove effectual, and procraſtination muſt put every thing to hazard. Let us wiſh therefore and pray for a ſpeedy deliverance from all evil.

The parliament which ſtood prorogued to the 11th inſt. is further prorogued to the 17th of September.

July 12. Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt are expected in town this afternoon, having been ſent for to aſſiſt in a grand council.

A total ſuppreſſion of Vice-Admiralty Courts in America is now confidently aſſerted, as a meaſure ſpeedily to take place, let the apprehended miniſterial changes turn out how they will.

On Monday they began to pull down the Crown Inn at Ware, for a Gentleman's ſeat to be built on the ſpot: This is the Inn where the remarkable large bed was, wherein 26 butchers and their wives lay, (bread and butter faſhion) one night for a wager, in 1689, when King William came to the Crown.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Auguſt 22.

Tueſday laſt embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship Thunderer, the 40th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant General *Robert Armiger*, and on Wedneſday following ſailed for Ireland.

And the ſame day ſailed his Majeſty's ſhip Squirrel, Capt. Smith for Canſo.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.

By the Brig Succeſs, Capt. Wm. Marſhall from the Havanna, we learn the Spaniards were proſecuting their military preparations with the utmoſt vigor, that they had lately launched two 70 gun ſhips, that the Moro was finiſhed, and they were mounting the guns, ſaying, that if the Engliſh came again, they would fight them at their leiſure; that a Spaniſh 70 gun ſhip, ready to ſail for old Spain, had her main-maſt ſtruck by lightning, which killed 12 men and wounded 13; and that the ſame Clap kill'd 4 Friars who were ringing a bell in one of their churches.—The latter end of July they had a violent gale of wind, but did little damage there: Off the Matanzas they ſaw a ſhip and ſnow with jury-maſts, and alſo a great number of cedar logs floating.—They had received advice at the Havanna, that a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip was lately accidentally burnt at La Vera Cruz, with two millions of Dollars on board.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

By the Brigs Hope, Capt. Biſſon, and Rebecca, Wood, arrived at Philadelphia from Barbadoes, we hear, that on the 30th of July there was a violent Hurricane there, which drove 7 Sloops and Schooners on Shore, moſt of which would be loſt, 2 belonging to Barbados, one to Bermuda, one to Philadelphia, and two to Maryland. On the firſt of Auguſt they had a Hurricane at St. Euſtatia, and St. Kitts, which did little damage. And on the 7th another violent gale began, when Capt. Campbell in the Brig Tryal from St. Euſtatia, who brings the News, cut and run, but fears there was much damage, as the gale was extremely violent.

Capt. Prince from the Bay of Honduras ſays, That Mr. Cook, of that place, had been lately murdered by his own Negroes, and that the ſame fellows afterwards killed three Engliſh ſeamen, and then took to the buſh; that ſeveral crafts with arm'd men were gone to the new river in ſearch of them.

NEW-LONDON, *Auguſt* 23.

To the good People of Connecticut.

WHEN I undertook the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, I meant a Service to you, and really thought you would have viewed it in that Light when you came to underſtand the Nature of the Stamp Act and that of the Office; but ſince it gives you ſo much Uneaſineſs, you may be aſſured, if I find (after the *Act* takes place, which is the firſt of November) that you ſhall not incline to purchaſe or make uſe of any ſtampt Paper, I ſhall not force it upon you, nor think it worth my while to trouble you or myſelf with any Exerciſe of my Office; but if, by that Time I ſhall find you generally in much Need of the ſtampt Paper and very anxious to obtain it, I hope you will be willing to receive it of me, (if I ſhall happen to have any, at leaſt until another Perſon more agreeable to you can be appointed in my Room.

I cannot but wiſh you would think more how to get rid of the *Stamp-Act* than of the Officers who are to ſupply you with the Paper, and that you had learnt more of the Nature of my Office before you had undertaken to be ſo very angry at it.

I am Yours, &c. *J. Ingerſoll.*

New-Haven, Aug. 24. 1765.

We hear that a gentleman in one of the ſouthern provinces being adviſed that his ſon, then in London, was appointed a *Stamp-Officer*, for ſaid province, immediately wrote him, that if he thought proper to accept that moſt deteſtable office, he would not expect any thing from him, and that he might never ſee his face more.

NEWPORT, *Sept.* 2.

The Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Lindſey, ſailed for England yeſterday. Dr. Thomas Moffat, and Martin Howard, jun. Eſq; of this Town, went Paſſengers.

The Lot of Land and the late Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Howard is advertiſed for Sale. His Loſs ſuſtained is computed to be about 1000*l. ſterl.*

PROVIDENCE, Rhode-Iſland, Aug. 24.

A very dangerous book is now printing in New-London, call'd the *S---- A---*. The public are advertiſed of the deſtructive tendency of its principles, being ſuch as muſt ruin the colonies if adopted.

Able Jockies give it as their opinion, that the American horſes are of too mettleſome a breed to ſtand ſtill under the operation of branding, and that whoever ſhould attempt to apply a hot S to their buttocks, would be in no ſmall danger from their hind legs: For ſaith one wittily, *Sure none but aſſes will ſtand ſtill to be branded.* However the ſaid Jockies will not aver that the few aſſes will give much trouble to the branding *Company*.

It is hoped that we may publicly declare, without the imputation of boaſting, that great œconomy hath got foot amongſt us, with reſpect to the uſe of European manufactures. The quantity is very much leſſened, and in the articles of cloathing ſuch as are of a coarſer texture than what were heretofore conſumed, are ſubſtituted, and found to anſwer the end as well, and carry no diſgrace with them. Our own woollen and linen goods grow into high credit, and there is a general ſpirit for making cloth: The ladies, to their honour be it ſpoken, now eſteem it no diſgrace to turn the ſpinning-Wheel, and contribute to the proſperity of their country. Great-Britain may one day find the impolicy of reſtricting our commerce, as the neceſſary conſequence is an application here to manufacture our own goods.

A moſt valuable bank of Iron Ore is diſcovered near this town. The proprietors, who are gentlemen of fortune and of public ſpirit, have made trial of it, and find it good. They are about building a large Pig Furnace immediately, whereby an immence ſaving will come to this and the neighbouring colonies.

Boſton, September 9.

We hear that the Meeting of the Commiſſioners from the ſeveral provinces will be general; to the great pleaſure of every Inhabitant of this, where it was firſt propoſed.

Yeſterday Lord ADAM GORDON, and a Number of other Gentlemen came to Town from Albany.

Capt. Montgomery in a Ship for this Place left Liverpool at the ſame time with the Veſſel that arrived laſt Week at Piſcataqua.

Extract of a Letter from Windham *in* Connecticut, *Auguſt* 30. 1765.

ON the morning of the 27th inſtant, a certain ever memorable and reſpectable gentleman, made his appearance in Effigie, ſuſpended between the Heavens and the Earth, (as an emblem of his being fit for neither) he was cloathed in white and black, with a view to repreſent the great contraſt of his character, he once indeed (to his praiſe be it ſpoken) when in public truſt reflected honour upon himſelf and country, but now, O deteſtable change! has for the ſake of a pitiful penſion, baſely undertaken to be the tool of oppreſſion, and to ſpread miſery and poverty among his friends and brethren of this colony, by collecting from them the ſmall remains of wealth they are now poſſeſſed of.

Now as each Beast of Prey, tho' pinch'd for Food,
Yet spares his Brother Native of the Wood;
So holds he still close Union with the Devil,
To Virtue only and his Friends uncivil.

A little above him was represented the Enemy of all honest Men, with a piece of Stamp Paper in his Hand offering it to him, but by his aspect appeared very doubtful of Success.---Underneath was written these Mottos, viz. LIBERTY, in Capitals; below, *May this be the Fate of all Enemies to Liberty and Property.* On the other Side, *Property*; below, *Behold the Man who prefers his private Interest to publick Trust.* They continued in this Position 'til Evening, when there was a prodigious Concourse of People gathered, the Effigies were taken down, and carried through the Town, attended by a large procession, with the loudest Acclamations of the people.——The procession being ended, the Effigies were consumed in that Element which is the most proper to blot out the blackest Crimes by an intire Demolition of the Object.

Extract of a Letter from Lebanon *in* Connecticut, *August* 27. 1765.

YEsterday was held in this town, a special court for the trial of a certain Criminal, late Agent for this colony: He made his appearance at the bar of said court, in the person of his *virtual* representative, and was denied none of the just *rights* of Englishmen, being allowed the sacred privilege of trial by his peers, &c.---After a full hearing, he was sentenced to be taken from the tribunal of justice, placed in a cart, with a halter about his neck, carried in procession thro' the streets of the town, to expose him to just ignominy and contempt, and then to be drawn to the place of execution, and hanged by the neck 'till dead, and afterwards to be committed to the flames, that if possible he might be purified by fire; which sentence was immediately executed amidst a vast concourse of spectators exulting in the prospect of liberty. On the right hand of the prisoner stood the grand seducer of mankind, offering him a purse and hissing this proposal, *accept this office and inslave your country, and* 400*l. per annum, shall be your reward.* His injured country, represented by a lady dressed in sable, with chains rattling at her feet, was placed on the other side, thus pleading with her base, unnatural child.—*My Son! remember that I have treated you with the utmost tenderness, and bestow'd on you my highest honours, pity your country, and put not on me those chains*; to which her ungrateful, degenerate son replied, in a label proceeding from his mouth, *Perish my country, so that I get that reward:* upon the utterance of which, such indignant wrath swell'd the bosom of this venerable matron, that her power of speech fail'd; yet the sentiments of her heart appeared glowing in capital characters upon her breast, in the following Words:

"——*Heaven crush those Vipers,*
Who, singled out by a Community,
To guard her Rights, shall for a grasp of Ore,
Or paltry Office, sell them to the Foe."

Which awful, prophetic and parental Curse presently took place: for as soon as this Representative was exhibited instantly to excite a meet Abhorrence and Detestation of her Crimes, being protected by a strong Guard, from the Rage of the populace, thro' the whole procession; and after hanging till he was dead, was cut down and delivered into the power of his false friend and seducer, who according to his usual practice, chang'd from a tempter to a tormentor; plunging his prisoner headlong into a huge Pyramid of fire, and followed him immediately himself, with his mighty paws barring fast the gates of this sutiable habitation: Mean while the Heavens resounded with acclamations and loud Huzzas: Nor did a weeping eye or relenting heart hinder or allay any demonstration of Joy, which an ardent Love of Liberty could inspire in the Breasts of her most virtuous Sons.

Extract of a Letter from Norwich *in* Connecticut, *August*, 22 1765.

THE noble patriotic fire which has lighted up in one place and anot her, & of late shone so conspicuous at Boston, blaz'd here with all the vehemence and splendor of a comet, guided by the dictates of prudence and decorum. 'Twas last night our reputable Stamp-Master in effigy, made his public appearance in this town, clad in a suit of white, trim'd with black, the gift of his native country, both as an emblem of his purity and innocence, and his sorrow and tender concern for this unhappy people: On his right hand stood the restless father of mischief with the stamp act in his hand, giving credentials to his all attentive pupil; the malignity of his heart was lively portray'd by the expressive cardinal knave at cards on his breast, accompanied with a cautious memento to all placemen, that * *

"When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
"The post of honour is a private station."

Their appearance was becoming, and procession glorious, attended by such invectives, huzza's and [illegible] as are the pure emanations of [illegible] freedom; after passing thro' town, our hero [illegible] his companion, was conducted——— "to all the Majesty of Greece" to the height of a lofty hill, perhaps the highest summit he will e'er ascend; and there in complaisance to his fellow, committed to the flames; and a few loyal and very constitutional healths crown'd the night."

By His EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY in NEW-ENGLAND, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS some Matters of the last Importance to this Province require that the General Assembly should meet as soon as may be, in order to take the same into their Consideration:

I Have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby to notify the several Members of the said Court hereof; and to inform them that I expect their general and punctual Attendance at the Court-House in BOSTON, at the Time to which they stand prorogued, being Wednesday the Twenty fifth Day of *September* Instant, that so the Province may not suffer by any Delay.

Given under my Hand at Boston, *the Sixth Day of* September, 1765, *in the Fifth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland, KING, *Defender of the Faith, &c.*

FRA. BERNARD.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER, *Sec'ry.*

GOD Save the KING.

Last Tuesday departed this Life in the 53d Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE, the virtuous and amiable Consort of RICHARD CLARKE, Esq; of this Town. Her Remains were decently interred on Friday last.

Since our last arrived here the Captains Brown, Howard, and Doubleday, and at Plymouth Captain Lothrop, from Martineco, by whom we learn, that at that island they had very hard high gales of wind with a large Sea, which drove above thirty Vessels on shore, and most of them destroyed; among them were several belonging to the English, viz. a Brig from New Haven, Kirtland, Master; a Brig and two Schooners, from Newbury, the Masters Names Mondy, Homes, and Choate: a Sloop from this Town, Elnathan Jones, Master.—Capt. Jones returned in one of the above Vessels, having lost his Sloop and Cargo. Capt. Doubleday's Vessel received considerable Damage in said Gales: The Damage to the French Shipping was very great.

The following is an Account of the same Storm at Guadaloupe, viz.

Basseterre, in Guadaloupe, Aug. 2. 1765.

"We had the 31st of last Month a Ground Swell, so violent that 6 large Ships were put on shore, as also 8 or 10 Sloops and Schooners; three of the Ships were almost loaded with produce, and one of them entirely loaded with provisions and Merchandize from France. Many others without Ballast or Sails to their Yards, and Topmasts down, put to Sea.—

Extract of a Letter from Fort Cumberland, *in* Nova Scotia, *August* 26. 1765.

"There has been a Commotion among the Indians chiefly about this place, where there has been the St. John's River, and some from Passmaquady and Mickmakas, from about the middle of July to this time. There has been Canoes here and at Bay Verte to the number of 40 or 50 at once; they say they had the promise of a French Priest to be at Pigto this Summer, to which place many of them went; part of the St. John's Tribe that came up the Bay of Fundy, remained here, and sent 3 men to Pigto for Intelligence: They appear somewhat discontented, but behaved as civilly as Indians can be expected to do; they have alarmed the Inhabitants by their assembling in such a manner, that they left their Homes and got under cover of the Garrison, but were no otherways damaged. We have sent from this place to Pigto, where the Indians were all peaceable and quiet, and no French Priest there; so every Person has returned to their respective Habitations."

Extract of a Letter from Winckworth (Pigot) *in* Windsor, Nova Scotia, *August* 8. 1765.

"We have had some little alarms here by the Indians, but it was magnified by the Fears of some People without Foundation; every Thing is now cleared up and quiet; and affairs will be put on a more secure Footing regarding the Indians than heretofore."

We hear from Haverhill, that last Week a number of Men were inlisted there, at Eight Dollars Bounty; they are said to be intended for an Independent Company, but what Service they are to be employed in is only as yet conjectured; however the People at that Place, to the number of upwards of 300, were so dissatisfied that they waited upon the Inlisting Officer in a Body to enquire the Reason of this Proceeding, but not receiving a satisfactory answer, they preremptorily inform'd him that not one Person who was so inlisted should be carried out of the Place.

We are now to contradict the Account in our last Paper respecting the Collector of the Customs at Rhode Island; it appearing from undoubted Authority that the trumped-up Story of a Person having received a private injury from him is without the least Foundation.

TO-MORROW

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, *at the Dwelling-House late of* Nathaniel Wheelwright, *Esq; in* Green's *Lane*,

A great Variety of

Very genteel Houshold Furniture,

among which is a Quantity of Plate of the newest Taste,——Also a Negro Man and Woman, both valuable Servants.

The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and 3 in the Afternoon, and to be continued from Day to Day till all be sold.

And on FRIDAY following, being the 13th of *September*, will be sold by Public Vendue, That very commodious and genteel new Brick House, called CONCERT-HALL, near the Orange Tree.

☞ The Sale will be at said Hall, and begin precisely at XII o'Clock.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of *William Browne*, jun. late of *Salem*, deceased, are desired to apply to *John Browne*, Merchant, in *Boston*, Administrator (cum Testamento annexo) on said Estate, who will discharge the same; and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, or they may depend they will be sued without any further Notice, to next *October* Court, as the Administrator is determined to settle the Estate without any farther Delay. *Boston*, 9th *Sept.* 1765.

All Persons that have any Demands on Capt. *James Forbes*, are desired to lodge their Demands with *John Rowe*, *Joseph Green*, and *Nicholas Boylston*, Esqrs. who are appointed Trustees to settle his Affairs.—And all Persons indebted to said Capt. *James Forbes*, are desired to come and settle their Accounts with the aforesaid Trustees, otherwise they may depend upon being sued to *October* Court.

N.B. The Houshold Goods and Furniture of the said Capt. *Forbes* will be sold on Tuesday the 17th Instant at his Dwelling-House; and his Trading-Stock the Tuesday following. Inventory of both may be seen at the Place of Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Ship John, Thomas Ashburne, *Master, at* Hancock's *Wharf.*

A Quantity of Liverpool Salt,

both large and fine,---Also,---Crates of Earthen Ware,---Lead & Shot,---Liverpool Ale,---Cheshire Cheese,----large Coals,----Likewise, Manchester Checks, Irish Linnens, Plains, and sundry other Goods. Enquire at *John Rowe's* Warehouse.

Boston, Sept. 4. 1765.

To be sold very cheap for Cash only,

A fine Topsail Schooner of 85

Tons Burthen, extraordinary well found.--Likewise choice *Barbados* Rum, Muscovado Sugars, Turk's Island Salt, and a few Barrels of Mackrel. Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare* or *Benjamin Harrod.*

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At the Royal Exchange *Tavern in* Boston,

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th Instant,

The LIBRARY of *William Bollan*, Esq;

Consisting of a great Number of BOOKS wrote by the best Authors in LAW, DIVINITY, HISTORY, &c. A Catalogue of said Books may be seen in Mr. *Hatch's* Office in the Court-House in *Boston*, any Time before the Sale, and the said Books may be seen at said Tavern on the Monday and Tuesday next preceeding the Time of Sale. The Sale to begin at Ten o Clock in the Morning.

J. RUSSELL, V. M.

P. S. *If any Gentleman has borrowed any of Mr.* Bollan's *Books, he is desired to return them to* Nathaniel Hatch, *Esq:*

ALL Persons indebted for the *Boston Evening-Post* are desired to make immediate Payment to the Publishers thereof.

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery

No. 5. to be had of the Printers thereof.

Custom-House, Boston, *Sept.* 9. 1765.

ENTRED-IN.

Parker & Boutin from Rhode-Island: Doane and Hancock from Connecticut: John Doubleday from North-Carolina: Harris from Barbados: Robinson from Eustatia: Brown, Lothrop Howard, Harding, and Elijah Doubleday from Martineco: Waterman from Philadelphia: Somes from Halifax: Symmes and Rogers from Newfoundland.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Butler for Connecticut: Wimble for New-York: Beck for Maryland: Ford for Halifax: Howell for Quebec: Shippard & Field for Newfoundland: Sohier for Europe: Sigourney for West-Indies: Ingraham for Suranam: Johnson & Blake for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Greenman for Rhode-Island: Brown and Odell for Connecticut: Parker for Philadelphia: Davis and Hubbart for West-Indies: Pierpont for Halifax, and Jacobson for London.

For LONDON,
The Ship MARTHA,
James Hall, Maſter,
Will ſail in about a Fortnight from this Date, having near one Half of her Cargo on board:—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board ſaid Ship, laying at the long Wharf, or to *Briggs Hallowell*, at his Store in Kingſtreet, where may be had a great Variety of Engliſh Goods, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh. *Boſton, Aug.* 29. 1765.

To be ſold by Powers Marriott,
A little beyond Milton *Bridge, oppoſite Col.* Gooch's,
A Parcel of pink, green, blue, grey, & roſe colour'd *Engliſh* & *Genoa* DAMASKS; black Paduſoy, Book Muſlins, & ſundry other Articles.
As the Goods are unſaleable at Milton, *he will ſell them very cheap for Caſh.*

To be ſold by JOHN PIGEON,
At the North-End Inſurance-Office,
A fine SCHOONER, 80 or 90 Tons, nine Months old; a good Topſail SLOOP, two or three Years old; choice *Anguilla* & *Turk's Iſland* Salt; *Jamaica* Fiſh, Pollock, Anchors, Sole Leather, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimanco Shoes *Lynn* make, and an Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS.

Lately imported from New-York, *and*
To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,
A Quantity of Choice
New-York Cargo *Madeira* Wine.
Alſo, an Aſſortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Ironmongery, Wool-Cards, a few Cheſts of Tea, Starch, Colcheſter Baize, Hoſiery, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

Robert Blair
Juſt now imported a ſorted Parcel of
Scots and *Engliſh* GOODS;—which are to be ſold at his Store North Side of the Swing-Bridge, ſecond Door from Mr. *Dupee*, Inſtrument Maker.—As his Stay will be but ſhort, he propoſes ſelling them off at a low Advance for Caſh.

James M'Maſter
Has juſt now imported an Aſſortment of
Scots and *Engliſh* GOODS;—which will be ſold at a low Advance for Caſh, at his Store North Side of the Swing Bridge, next Door to Mr. *Dupee* Inſtrument Maker.

To be ſold at Publick VENDUE,
At Mr. James Brackett's, *Innholder in* Braintree,
On the 24th Day of this Inſtant September,
A Houſe at *Germantown*, in ſaid *Braintree*, formerly a Tavern kept by one *Geo. Meiſner*.
Alſo, a Stone Houſe there, built by the late Mr. *John Franklin* of *Boſton*, Soapboiler.
And alſo, a Brick Houſe there, built by Mr. *Jonathan Williams* of *Boſton*, Merchant.
N.B. Any Perſon claiming Property in ſaid Houſes, may apply to *Joſeph Palmer*, at ſaid *Germantown*, and ſatisfy his Demands upon the Premiſes, at any Time before the ſaid Day of Sale; otherwiſe they will *certainly* be ſold to the higheſt Bidder.
Conditions of Sale to be ſeen at ſaid *Brackett's*.
Boſton, Sept. 2d, 1765.

Whereas it is directed in the preſent Tax-Act, That the Inhabitants in each Town, bring in to the Aſſeſſors true and perfect Liſts of their Polls and rateable Eſtate they ſhall be poſſeſſed of on the firſt Monday of *September* next:
The Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton* are hereby notified, that the Aſſeſſors of ſaid Town will attend to receive the ſame at their Chamber at the Eaſt End of *Faneuil-Hall*, from the firſt Monday in *September* next to the 16th of ſaid Month incluſive, on every Day of the Week, from the Hours of 10 to 1 of the Clock, and 3 to 6 o'clock, Lord's Days & Saturdays excepted.
By Order of the Aſſeſſors,
Boſton, Auguſt 15. 1765.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to a large and ſmall Work Goldſmith in *Boſton*, a hearty Country Lad of about fourteen Years of Age, of a good Family. Any ſuch may hear of a good Place by enquiring of the Printers.

A Negro Child to be given away.
Enquire of the Printers.

A PEW to be ſold in the King's Chapel Church, No. 71. Enquire of *Wm. Pattin*, at the Two Sugar Loaves in Cornhill, *Boſton*.

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery No 5. to be had of the Printers hereof.

Imported and to be ſold by
Henry Laughton,
At his Shop the North Corner of School-Street, near the Rev. Dr. Sewall's *Meeting-Houſe*,
A good Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods.
Alſo, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Sailmakers Twine, Cod Lines & Hooks, 4d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Drawing, Sheathing & Deck Nails, Bar Lead, 10 by 8, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8, Glaſs, Anchors from 200 to 450 lb. choice Florence Oil by the Cheſt, and bottled Briſtol Beer in Hampers of 3 Dozen each.—The beſt of refined Bar Iron.——
——All at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.——

Imported from LONDON *by*
Richard Salter,
And to be ſold at his Shop in Cornhill, Boſton, extreme cheap for Caſh;
ENGLISH and India GOODS and Stationary Ware, conſiſting of too many Articles to be enumerated in an Advertiſement, by Wholeſale and Retail: Alſo Women's beſt *Lynn* Shoes at 5s. the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; and a Quantity of the beſt 3 threaded Twine for Seines, very cheap.

Imported from England, *and to be ſold by*
Thomas Ruſſell
At his Warehouſe on Greene's *Wharf, next Door to* John Rowe, *Eſq*;
A great variety of European Goods, conſiſting of too many Articles to be enumerated. Likewiſe a Quantity of *Barbados* Rum, *Dorcheſter* and *Liverpool* Ale, *Liverpool* and *Briſtol* Ware by the Crate or Hogſhead, to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

TO BE LET,
The Manſion Houſe of Sir HENRY FRANKLAND, Bart. adjoining to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's, Any Perſon that inclines to hire the ſame, may apply to *Ralph Inman* for Particulars.

TO BE SOLD *very Cheap* for Caſh,
A SLOOP, burthen about 80 Tons, (juſt arrived form Whaling) with all her Appurtenances, &c. Her Boats almoſt new.—Alſo two new Cables, one 11 and the other 12 Inches.——
Likewiſe, To be LET, one Half of a Brick Houſe, near Mr. *William Torrey*'s, Baker, in Water-Street. Enquire of the Printers.

WHEREAS there has been a Number of Men deſerted from His Majeſty's Ship the Maidſtone, *and others of His Majeſty's Ships ſtationed in* New-England.
THIS is therefore to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend (or ſhall, by any Information or Means, cauſe to be apprehended) any Deſerter from His Majeſty's Ship the *Maidſtone*, or any others His Majeſty's Ships aforeſaid, ſhall receive a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS Sterling for each ſuch Deſerter, on delivering them on board His Majeſty's Ship the *Maidſtone*, or any other of His Majeſty's Ships ſtationed on the Coaſt of *New-England*.
AND this is further to give Notice, That if any Maſters of Merchant Veſſels, or others, ſhall be found to entice any to deſert from the King's Ships, they will be proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.
Given under my Hand, on board His Majeſty's Ship the Maidſtone, *in* Newport *Harbour*, Rhode-Iſland, *the 16th Day of* Auguſt, 1765.
CHARLES ANTROBUS.

Whereas the Proprietors of the Town of *Becket*, formerly called No. 4. in the County of *Berkſhire*, did at their Meeting *January* 30th, 1765, grant and agree on a Tax of Eight Shillings and Two Farthings on each 3d Diviſion Lot, to defray the Charge of laying out the ſame: alſo at their adjourned Meeting *March* 6th, 1765, agreed on a Tax of 2l. 10d. 1 on each Right, to diſcharge the Proprietors Debts—and thoſe Proprietors that are delinquent in either of the aboveſaid Taxes are hereby notified, to pay their Deficiency in the aboveſaid Taxes to *Elijah Allford* of ſaid *Becket*, Proprietors Treaſurer, or to us the Subſcribers, or ſo much of their Lands or common Rights will be ſold at a Public Vendue as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the aboveſaid Taxes, and all neceſſary and intervening Charges, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of *December* next, at the Houſe of *Iſaiah Kingſley*, Innholder, in ſaid *Becket*; the Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and to be continued by Adjournments (if need be) till the whole be compleated, unleſs prevented by paying as above. Dated at *Becket, Auguſt* 12. 1765.
Nath'el Kingſley,
John Crane,
James Birchard, Jun'r. } Aſſeſſors.

TO BE SOLD
A Pair of ſmart HORSES, fit for a Corricle. Enquire of *Ebenezer Bradiſh*, of Cambridge.

All Perſons that have Accounts open with me in *New-England*, either in my own Name, or as Truſtee for *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Eſq; are hereby deſired as ſoon as may be, to adjuſt and ſettle ſaid Accounts with Meſſrs. *Joſeph Green, Nathaniel Bethune, William Molineux*, and *Tuthill Hubbard*, who are all and each of them impower'd by me for that Purpoſe.
CHARLES WARD APTHORP.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open in *New-England* with CHARLES WARD APTHORP and Company, or with CHARLES WARD APTHORP, as Truſtee for NATHANIEL WHEELWRIGHT, Eſq; are deſired, as ſoon as may be, to adjuſt and ſettle the ſame with *Joſeph Green, Nathaniel Bethune, William Molineux*, and *Tuthill Hubbard*, who are jointly and ſeverally Attornies to the ſaid CHARLES; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Company, or to ſaid CHARLES as Truſtee to ſaid WHEELWRIGHT, are deſired, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to pay their reſpective Ballances to the ſaid Attornies, who are obliged to collect the ſame in a very ſhort Time——They therefore hope none will lay them under a Neceſſity of taking any Method that may be diſagreeable, which they muſt unavoidably do, if not ſoon ſatisfied.
☞ All Perſons as above are deſired to apply to *Wm. Molineux*, at his Dwelling-Houſe in *Boſton*.

The Attornies to *Charles Ward Apthorp*, Eſq; are much concerned for thoſe that are indebted to him, or to the Company, or to *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Eſq; that ſo little Regard has been paid to their Advertiſement of the 3d of *June* laſt (whoſe Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, and Book Debts are in their Poſſeſſion) which they cannot better account for than by the too general and uſual Diſregard and Neglect heretofore paid by Debtors to Advertiſements of this Nature; which ſeems to have been attended to rather as mere Mode in the Advertiſer than his Deſign of putting it into Execution.———The Attornies therefore beg all thoſe that are indebted in Town or Country, in the Province or out, to regard this Advertiſement, as they regard their own Reputation, and not put them under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of ſuing all indiſcriminately, which they certainly will do to the next Inferior Court, unleſs prevented by their ſettling their ſeveral Accounts, and paying to the Attornies at leaſt Part of their reſpective Debts before that Time *Boſton, Sept.* 2. 1765.

Whereas *Mary* the Wife of me the Subſcriber, after repeated acts of Infidelity, hath moſt wickedly eloped and refuſeth to return to live with me, and I am apprehenſive that ſhe may endeavour to run me in Debt: I do hereby publickly declare that I will not pay one Farthing of any Debts that ſhe ſhall contract.
Eaſton, Aug. 26. 1765. SAMUEL PERRY.

TO BE SOLD
The Whole or Half (as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer) of a Houſe and Land in Milk-Street, nearly oppoſite to *John Borland*'s, Eſq; which has lately been repaired, and well finiſhed throughout; has a good Well of Water, Out-Houſes and other Conveniences. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

All Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *William More*, late of *Boſton*, Houſewright, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Demands; and any Perſon that is indebted to ſaid Eſtate is deſired to make immediate Payment to Mrs. *Margaret More*, ſole Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

To be ſold by Robert Breck,
At his Store on Cherdon's *Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-Houſe*,
Mackrel, Fiſh, Liſbon and Saltertudas Salt. Alſo, Choice Vinegar for Pickles.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H. M.	☉ *riſes* H. M.	☉ *ſets* H. M.
MONDAY, - - -	7 0	5 41	6 19
TUESDAY, - -	7 44	5 42	6 18
WEDNESDAY -	8 29	5 43	6 17
THURSDAY, - -	9 16	5 44	6 16
FRIDAY, - - - -	10 2	5 45	6 15
SATURDAY, - -	10 52	5 47	6 13
SUNDAY, - - - -	11 43	5 49	6 11

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.